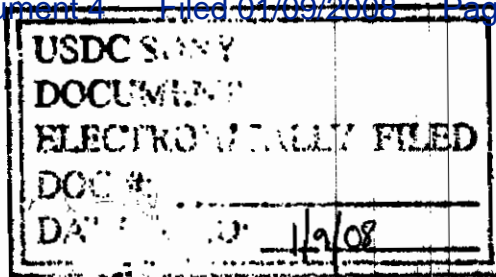


HellerEhrman LLP



January 2, 2008

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By Facsimile

The Honorable Denny Chin
 United States District Judge
 United States District Court
 for the Southern District of New York
 500 Pearl Street, Room 1020
 New York, New York 10007-1312

Re: *Philip Morris USA Inc. v. Ivan Howard, et al.*, 07 Civ. 8134 (DC)

Dear Judge Chin:

My firm represents Plaintiff Philip Morris USA Inc. in the above-referenced action. We write to request a pre-motion conference with the Court pursuant to Rule 2(A) of The Court's Individual Practices concerning Philip Morris USA's intention to file a motion for leave to serve process on Defendants Ivan Howard, George Andrews, James Parker, Kyle Williams, Zeev Vicman and Smartrade Ltd. (collectively "Defendants") by electronic mail ("e-mail").

On September 17, 2007, Philip Morris USA initiated this action against Defendants for selling illegally imported versions of Philip Morris cigarettes over the Internet into the United States (and into New York in particular) in violation of the Lanham Act and New York State law. As of this date, Philip Morris USA has been unable to serve the complaint on any of the Defendants through traditional means. Defendants have used the anonymity of the Internet to conceal their identities and locations, frustrate and prevent service by traditional means, and thereby avoid liability for their unlawful conduct. Defendants have either provided false or no physical addresses on their Internet websites and in their Internet domain name registrations, and Philip Morris USA's efforts to locate valid physical addresses for Defendants at which they could be served with process have been unsuccessful. However, Defendants continue to operate their businesses through their Internet websites and can be contacted through such electronic means – indeed, they each maintain e-mail addresses through which they invite and solicit two way communication with U.S. customers and otherwise transact business.

In these circumstances, service of process by e-mail is permissible under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(D)(3). As Internet-based commerce has become ubiquitous, courts have amassed considerable experience with the kind of "hide and seek" Internet defendants that Defendants exemplify. These courts have found that e-mail service on such defendants is consistent with constitutional norms of due process, and have authorized the use of such service under Federal Rule

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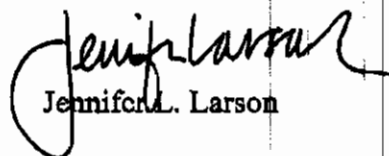
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of Civil Procedure 4(f)(3). In fact, courts in this district have authorized service by similar methods under nearly identical circumstances. *See, e.g., Philip Morris USA Inc. v. Veles Ltd.*, 2007 WL 725412 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 12, 2007) (Daniels, J.) (service of process by electronic mail and facsimile was proper where plaintiff attempted unsuccessfully to serve the complaint using traditional means and diligently tried to locate defendants, but could not).

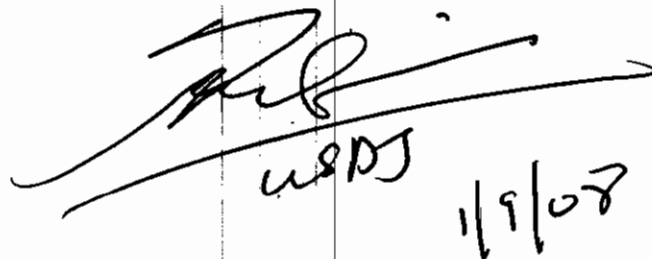
Accordingly, because these facts fall squarely within established precedent for alternative service, Philip Morris USA respectfully requests that it be permitted to file a motion for leave to effect service of original process on Defendants by electronic mail.

Respectfully submitted,


Jennifer L. Larson

cc: All Defendants (by email)

No ^{formal} motion is necessary.
The Court treats this
letter as a motion for
leave to serve by e-mail.
The motion is granted, good
cause having been shown.
So ORDERED.


USDJ
1/9/08